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Fifth Avenue Theatre—2 and 8: Joseph Jefferson—

"Rip Van Winkl..."

LYCEEN THEATRE—2 and 8: "The Double Marriage."

NIEL'S GAMDEN—2 and 8: "New-York and London."

OLTMOT THEATRE—2 and 8: "Tickel-of-Leave Man."

Fal. Arre—2 and 8: Comic Opera. "Babes if
the Woods."

EAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES OFERA HOUSE. 2 and 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "My Son."

CHICKERING HALL-S P. M. Symphony Concert.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The steamer Emily B. Sonder, from this port for Santo Domingo, foundered at sea on the 10th inst.; only two of the passengers and erew are known to have been saved. - The miners in West Yorkshire are taking steps to resist reduction in wages. === Lerma, the Mexisan chief, has been defeated; eighty of his adherents were hanged. === Yakoob Khan has visited the British commander at Jelalabad; peace is deemed to be at hand. === Part of Hong Kong has been destroyed by fire.

DOMESTIC .- It is now thought that the Controller of the Treasury will modify his decision about the Teller Committee, and supply it with funds to begin its investigation. - The President says that there is no urgency in filling the vacant Mission to Berlin, === The railroads at Buffalo and Watertown are now free from snow. Colonel Grant is going abroad to join his lather. = The social scandal against Mr. Acklen is again revived. = = The steam yacht Jeannette of James Gordon Bennett has arrived at San Fran-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- William H. Vanderbilt has chartered fourteen steamships to connect with the New-York Central Road for freight to Europe; details of other steamship and railroad schemes are given. === Gold certificates and notes worth \$209,722 38 were lost by the messenger of the Importers' and Traders' National bank; of these \$160,000 are not negotiable. - The coal combination came to an end. - The First National paid out \$100,000 in gold on demand. - William Sexton defeated George F. Slosson at billiards by 122 points. Gold, 100164, 100164, 100164. Gold value of legal-tender dollar at the close, 99.99 cents. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains) \$3.91 cents. Stocks generally dull and inactive, with notable exceptions in Eric and the

coal shares, closing irregular. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieate cooler and partly cloudy or clear weather. Thermometer yesterday, 26°, 32°, 28°,

Judge Davis suspended for twenty-four hours the proceedings instituted before him by the Bar Association, in order to give the County Clerk the opportunity to exhibit "a little common " The County Clerk has not exhibited any-for obvious reasons, and Judge Davis must try his hand to-day at filling the yord with which Nature unkindly afflicted Mr.

The loss of the Emily B. Sonder with thirtyfour lives is the worst disaster reported from the storm which, on the 10th instant, swept the Atlantic coast, and was felt with great severity from Virginia to Vermont. The fortunate rescue of two seamen clears up the Souder's fate: otherwise she would have been numbered in that long list of ships that have gone down to the sea, and have been swallowed up

in mystery. New-Jersey is justly proud of her judges, and can afford to pay them well. Indeed, she cannot afford to pay them in any other way. To foreigners, however, some of the methods, described in another column, by which the moderate salaries of officials are rounded out into their present comfortable volume, are of

one abuse which a Republican Legislature ought to be able to cure by heroic treatment.

Our London letter describes the universal mourning which followed the death of the noble lady who was chiefly known to the British people as a faithful daughter and loving mother, and seems to have sacrificed herself in her devotion to her children. The extent of the popular demonstration not only proved the estimation in which the Princess was held, but illustrated its fervor.

Prince Bismarck's tariff policy is characteristic. He deems revenue of urgent importance, and so leaves the adjustment or remission of duties on some articles for subsequent consideration. He seeks to promote German trade, and accordingly proposes to use the new tariff as the basis of negotiation with foreign governments. His course in this respect corresponds with the retaliation policy which some English manufacturers advocate. They now discern that few concessions can be obtained from other nations, so long as England has no special privileges to offer them in

It was an "assistant custodian," and not the janitor, of certain deposit vaults in Chicago, who had the combination thereof, and as he was the only person who knew the combination which guarded the special deposits, his absence for a day naturally created a flutter. But when he was found he vindicated himself by showing that he had merely ' under financial pressure abstracted a package of the value of about \$3,000, intending to return the same." It was fortunate, however, that he made this statement just when he did, because otherwise he might have been suspected of having stolen some-

Details are given elsewhere of a commercial provement which cannot fail to have an important influence upon the interests of this port, Mr. Vanderbilt has established a new line of ocean steamships, to be called the Unicorn Line, which is to carry to Europe Western freight landed at this point by the New-York Central Railroad. So quietly has Mr. Vanderbilt matured his plans, that the public learn of their existence less than a fortnight before the first trip of the line is made, and when fourteen steamers have been already purchased. The avowed object of the scheme is to give to this city such terminal facilities as will allow it not only to retain but to merease its commerce, in spite of the eager rivalry of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, where public spirit has seemed to take the form it does not always take here-of enterprise. Mr. Vanderbilt has been accused of a willingness to betray the commercial interests of New-York for the sake of such a concession to his road as the rival lines are willing to make. If now he shall render a great service to the commerce of New-York in an enlightened attempt to advance the prosperity of the Central Railroad, which must thrive, in the long run, no more and no less than this community thrives, he will have answered criticism in a way that cannot be disputed.

FIAT MONEY ERRORS.

Plain speech sometimes offends. Especially it offends those who, having turned a deaf ear to repeated demonstrations of truth, suddenly have forced upon them the consciousness that they appear to be either dishonest or destitute of reason, in the eyes of intelligent men all over the world, because they persist in repeating untruths which everybody else has seen refuted, and in denying facts which everybody else has seen demonstrated. Yet it often happens that the expostulations of those who having eyes see not, and having ears hear "not," move the zealous defender of truth to repeat again the demonstrations so often disregarded, and to reiterate once more the facts which ought to have become familiar long before to all readers of ordinary intelligence. A letter from a friend at Greenpoint, for example, asks: "Is it not a task worthy "of THE TRIBUNE to attempt the cure of "flat-money lunacy-by fair arguments rather than by hard words?" This gentleman is burt. And yet he has read THE TRIBUNE to so little purpose, or with so little understanding, that at least five hundred columns of argument addressed by us within the last year alone to the reason of men who think as he does, have not only produced no effect whatever; he actually is not aware that any such argument ever has been offered! Does he really suppose that a daily journal can repeat the whole five hundred columns of fact and reasoning, every time it refers to the flat money theory? Is not a daily paper compelled to take it for granted that ordinary readers know some things-the alphabet, the multiplication table, the rudiments of geography and the leading facts of history, for example? Yet the expostulating letter proceeds, in defence of the fiat-money theory, be it re-

membered, to say : First, up to 1868, the policy of the Republican party was in favor of paying in greenbacks the bonds so agreed to be paid. A reference to the speeches of John Sherman in the Senate and Th..ddeus Stevens in the House, during the Summer season of 1868, will prove that at that time both of these statesmen—eminent Republicans-were in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks, and against the policy of contraction of the cur rency. * * * They then stood upon the platform of the greenback lunaties of to-day.

Does the writer of this letter know the fact that not a single one of the bonds which Sherman, Stevens and others deemed payable in legal-tenders is now outstanding? If he knows that fact, does he not deserve harsher language than any we have applied to him or others like him? But if he no electioneering method is in more does not know a fact upon which turned the whole campaign of 1868 and the first election of President Grant-a fact of which the first act passed by the Congress of 1869, and signed by Grant as President, is proof-a fact which runs through the entire financial history of the Government for the last ten years, and has been most prominent in every campaign or public discussion-then what, in the name of common sense, does he know? In brief:

I. Certain bonds were issued during the war without specific designation whether paper or gold dollars were to be paid. It was believed, when they were issued, that no paper dollars would be outstanding twenty years thereafter, when the bonds would ma-

II. Certain Republicans argued, before the election of 1868, that these bonds and not any others were payable in currency. The great majority of the Republican party, as was proved by its declarations in the platform adopted by the National Convention of that year, believed that these bonds ought to be paid according to the spirit and understanding of the acts under which they were is-ued. The Democrats adopted the contrary opinion -Pendleton-repudiation. Upon that issue

ing victory for the Republican platform and

pledges. III. The first act of the Republican Congress then chosen by the people was " an act 'to restore the public credit," which formally pledged the faith of the United States that all the bonds should be paid in coin. This act was the first one signed by President Grant. It did immediately go far to restore the public credit, and because of this new pledge the country was enabled to sell rose to 120 in June, 1869. The consequent saving to the people in interest on the debt has now reached about \$50,000,000 yearly.

IV. Pursuing that policy steadily, the Republican party has constantly sold bonds at lower interest, thereby paying off the bonds at high interest issued during the war. Thus it came to pass years ago that not a single bond remained outstanding of those which Stevens and others believed were legally payable in paper. To say that they "stood upon "the platform of the Greenback lunaties of "to-day" is to ignore the fact that all the bonds now outstanding expressly promise coin; it is to ignore the fact that they never favored, but always most stoudy repelled the proposal to pay off any bonds by a new and increased issue of depreciated paper.

V. The Republicans named opposed contraction, true. And there has been no contraction of the legal-tender circulation, which is greater now than it was in 1869-though the Greenback advocates are ignorant of the I toral Conspiracy.

VI. Finally, like many others who complain that the fiat money theories are not treated with respect, our correspondent makes it clear that he is entirely unable to disfinguish between an increased issue of paper promises to pay money and an unlimited issue of paper which Congress shall declare is money, and which is not to be paid or redeemed at all. The attempt to support the fiat money theories, as to issue of paper never to be redeemed, by reference to the opinions of men who did not wish to have payable notes redeemed more rapidly than they deemed wisewhat phrase can we courteously employ to characterize that?

HE IS NOT A "PERL"

Why did Smith Weed, in his dispatch of November 24, 1876, call Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, "Peri"? The "Peri" is defined to be "one of a class of beings closely allied to elves or fairies, supposed to be the de-"scendants of the fallen angels, and to be ex-"eluded from Paradise until they have made "atonement for their sins." Need we say to any reader of the interview with Mr. Perry H. Smith, published in yesterday's Teibune, that Mr. Perry Smith is no such person? He is not; be cannot be a "Peri." No descendant of the fallen angels could ever bave expressed such noble sentiments on the subject of bribery, or manifested such freshness on the use of money in the purchase of Returning Boards. Mr. Smith having just returned from Madrid, where he "heard of" the cipher dispatches, though he was sorry to say he had "never been able to read them as "they appeared in The Tribune," was greatly shocked to hear that the Republicans were still agitating the subject. "Gracious!" said be, " after stealing the Presidency, have "not the Republicans got through crying "Stop thief' yet?" It was a remark that showed a very proper feeling on the part of Mr. Smith. No man who manifests such genuine emotion as that can properly be called a "Peri;" and it is not possable that he is to be excluded from Paradise until he has made atonement for his sins, because it is simply incredible that such a man could ever have committed any sins. Moreover, Mr. Smith says "he had been "out of politics for a long time previous to "the Tilden campaign, but having an inti-" mate sequaintance with that gentleman and a "full belief in the honesty of his reform meas-" nres " he did all he could to have him elected; "in fact, spent two years with that "object in view." Now, why should such a man be called "Peri"? Does Mr. Smith Weed think that a man is the descendant of the fallen angels, or a fallen angel hunself, because after being a long time out of politics he returned to them to promote the election of Mr. Tilden; or that for having spent two years with that object in view he is to be excluded from Paradise until he has made at one ment for it?

No. Mr. Smith cannot be a "Peri." He was chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee; he went to Louisiana during the count. from there he went to Florida, and at Tallahassee fell in with Marble, Wooltey and Coyle, in the former of whom he had some confidence-in the two latter, as he says, none at all. He "never saw any draft or money of "any kind," but "went at his own expense and spent his own money in watching the count." He "saw that McLin, of the Canvassing Board, was a weak man who could be easily controlled," but concluded that "Bill "Chandler would control him, "Mr. Cowgill," he said, "was the doubtful man." But there was no effort to buy him. "I was "told," says Mr. Smith, "that he was a Southern man, a descendant of John M. Clayton, and that if the right influence was only brought to bear on him we could get him to do his duty," (observe that-" get 'him to do his duty"), and secure for him a return to that social position which he had lost by acting with the extremists in the State. This was no bribery-at least no coarse and vulgar bribery that leaves a stain upon the hands-it was simply "offering the inducement of social recognition to "a men to do his duty." And that is very common all through the South; common use. If a man "does his duty," as for instance the South Carolina Democrats did in stuffing the ballot-boxes at the late election, it secures for him a social position. If he does not "do his duty," that is, if he votes the Republican ticket, he is ostracized and loses his social position. If this is not legitimate, then they have no legitimate method of conducting a political canvass in the South. And this, so far as we can learn from his own account, is all that Mr. Smith did. He dida't see any money. And yet Smith Weed calls him a "Peri." We repeat, he cannot be a "Peri."

Witness, too, the innocence-we might almost call it verdancy-of Mr. Smith on the subject of purchasing the Presidency. When asked if he heard any talk about buying the Canvassing Board, he said: "Such propositions were talked of at our (Marble's) headquarters. That is, it was said it could be bought; but I would never listen to such talk, and it would have been useless, considering that the Republicans had all the advantage." Observe, he "would never listen to such talk "-and to call such a man a " Peri "! For shame, Smith Weed! He probably left the room when "such talk" was in progress,

is about the use of money! "The Republicans were then headed by 'Bill' Chandler," he says, and "I know that they had both the "position and the money, which we had not, "to secure McLin." Well, for a crowd that were pouring money into the telegraph offices in the way they must have been; sending columns of newspaper editorials, pages and pages of ciphers of the most abstruse and costly varieties; this statement that they no money - well, probably it was had more than a thousand millions of bonds bear- all done without Mr. Smith's conthe strength of that latent British loyalty ing less than 6 per cent interest. Bonds which any powerful impulse develops in all worth 106 or 107 before the election of 1868 not be the "Smith of Chicago" referred to some weeks ago by Mr. Sellers, of Philadelphia, as having spent \$60,000 in behalf of Mr. Tilden's election, and willing to spend \$50,-000 more to buy an electoral vote for him if the occasion had arisen. Sellers must have referred to some other Smith. Mr. Perry H. Smith never would have dreamed of such a thing. He never would listen to any talk about buying votes, and the only thing that shocks bim on his return from Madrid is to find the Republicans crying "Stop "thief" after stealing the Presidency. In view of all these circumstances, we say again that Perry H. Smith is no "Peri," and Smith Weed owes him an apology for calling him so in the celebrated "Peruse Socinian" dispatch. He is not excluded from Paradise. He is too good. He is rather ready to be translated. And his translation could hardly be more difficult than that of the ciphers in which he figured. The key for his translation is in his own innocent version of the Elec-

WHY DOUBLE INTEREST WAS PAID.

It is not strange, though discreditable, that Democratic journals, including some of high professions, persistently misrepresent the dealings of the Treasury with those National banks which have most efficiently aided in funding the public debt. But it is strange that a gentleman so intelligent as Mr. Hewitt should be ill informed about these transactions. And it is also strange that Republican journals have taken so little pains to make the matter clear to the public.

Under the funding act, it was provided that bonds about to be paid by the United States should be "cailed" three months before the date fixed for their redemption or the stoppage of interest. This was absolutely necessary. The greater part of the bonds were held in Europe. To stop interest on six per cents, without giving notice to holders of the intention of the United States to redeem bonds of the numbers specified, would have been a species of repudiation, and would have severely shaken the public credit. To stop the interest without giving sufficient notice, s that holders could have their bonds presented for payment on the date fixed, would have been scarcely less disreputable and injurious. Moreover, as new bonds of lower rate of interest had to be sold before calls could be made with confidence that the money would be ready for the redemption of the beads called, insufficient notification to holders of six per cents would have prevented them from reinvesting their funds in the bonds bearing a lower rate. This would have deprived the public credit of support from a most important class of buyers. Hence the time allowed was not too great, considering that the formal notification of numbers called was necessarily sent to all parts of Europe by mail, and that a corresponding time was also requisite to enable holders to forward to this country their old bonds for payment, and their orders for the purchase of new bonds. Had the time of notice been shorter, the credit of the country would have seriously suffered, and the funding of the debt would not have proceeded so rapidly.

When new four per cent bonds were issued, no, longer througa the agency of a Syndicate, but by the more popular method of direct appeal to the people for their subscriptions, it was absolutely necessary that the Government should be prepared to deliver the bonds as soon pay for them. But it was also for the interest of the Government to provide that any subscriber, if a holder of six per cent bonds, then called or about to be called, should be permitted to deposit those bonds instead of the gold, in payment for the new bonds. For the holder of the six per cents could have sold them in open market and thus obtained the gold, but at the cost of a broker's commission. Such sales would have unduly depressed the market. Meanwhile, the Government would have been obliged to pay exactly the same sum for the six per cents in the end, whether to the subscriber for four per cents, or to any buyer of his old bonds, at the expiration of the call. In order to encourage subscriptions to the four per cents, it was greatly to the interest of the Government to enable holders of the old bonds to use them in payment, instead of undergoing the risk and delay of sale, and the expense of brokerage. Thus it was wisely and properly provided that the six per cent bond might be deposited, instead of the actual gold presently

to be drawn for it from the Treasury. Mr. Hewitt is a business man. He therefore ought to know that the withdrawal of actual gold by compelling payment in coin instead of bonds to be called, would have caused great pressure in the mar-Many times, more than all the obtainable in the country would gold have been required, to make payment for bonds subscribed, for which corresponding calls for old bonds had not matured. Repeatedly the funding process would have been absolutely stopped had this been required. Instead, the Government very properly avoided disturbing the money market as far as possible. It not only allowed six per cents, but other bonds of the United States, to be deposited as collatera security for new bonds subscribed. And it not only lost not a cent by this processsince the actual coin, if paid in, must have been idle in the Treasury for three monthsbut it prevented the defeat of its efforts to fund the debt at lower rate of interest. Each of these arrangements was strictly law-

ful, and each was exceedingly beneficial to the Government, if not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of its credit and the success of the funding plan. Each involved, moreover, neither loss nor the slightest expense to the Government, but gave to each individual what was his absolute right. If A chose to subscribe for four per cents, and deposited gold, it was necessary for the United States to allow him interest on them, although the six per cents to be paid with that gold were yet to be outstanding and drawing interest for ninety days. Also, if B. held six per cents, it was absolutely necessary to give him due notice that his bonds were to be redeemed, and at what time interest would cease, and this notice could not safely be given until the Government had senew bonds. Out of these two necessities

both to the four per cent buyer and to the six per cent holder during the three months covered by a call, and, as has been explained, that period could not have been profitably or honorably shortened, because holders of six per cents

were scattered all over Europe. But when A. and B. were the same person, the double interest was unavoidably paid precisely as if the new subscriber had not been also the old holder. Why not? As holder, he was entitled to his rights, and his interest until the expiration of the call for his bonds. As buyer, he was entitled, hke every other subscriber, to interest on new bonds from the date of his new contract. And when one bank came to act very largely for both parties, heavy payments of interest to that bank belonged not to the bank itself, but first, to the holders of six per cents forwarded through that bank for redemption; and second, to buyers of four per cents who had subscribed through that bank. If in some cases, or in many, the same persons forwarded old bonds and bought new bonds, that was to the interest of the Government. And when the holder of old bonds was called bonds as payment for the new bonds | lic as the O'Leary-Campana match. purchased, the Government lost not a cent by that transaction, but greatly er couraged purchases, and accelerated the refunding process by which fifty millions yearly has been saved to the people.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

To-morrow is the day appointed for taking up

collections in the Protestant Episcopal churches for the benefit of hospitals. The demands at this time made upon the charitable are numerous and heavy; but those in behalf of the indigent sick are imperative in their character. Other needy persons may be impostors, but there is no trand in that absolute fil-health which is the condition of admission to a hospital. The nature of such charities almost en tirely precludes decent-disease displays its own certificate and fractured limbs tell no false hoods. The stalwart beggar may be told to go to work, and properly told so, if work is attainable; but work is all over with the sick man until science and nursing have renewed his strength and made him whole again. To the sick child the difference between the care taken of it in a hospital and any care possible in an impoverished home, 13 a matter of life and death. To the sick woman only the most assiduous attention and the highest degree of medical skill may bring back the ability to discharge domestic duties or to earn the means, narrow at best, of sustaining life. the divine founder of our relig. a made no more suggestive demonstration of His love as well as of His power than that restoration of the sick, which furnishes so many touching gospel episodes.

flospitals are a combined product of our religion and our civilization; and a country without such institutions would be godless and berbarous indeed. Their foundation implies many virtuespity, generosity, sensibility to suffering. They are necessarily expensive charities, because those to whom their relief is awarded are often little able to share the cost, or to lighten it by their own labor. There is nothing novel in these suggestions, but they may, at least, remind those who wish to give, that here is an opportunity of giving safely and judiciously.

AN UNCOMMON SMART SECRETARY. We have received the following letter from the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners: to the Editor of The Tribune, SIR: Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained the following

The Indian Bureau prides itself greatly upon prevent

The floam bareau ing an indicate the first state of the float state of his principal followers. But suppose that some one should mast upon making up the account on both sides, and should gut down all the wars which the Indian Bureau brought on I Please give an enumeration of all the" wars which the Indian Bureau brought on." The information would

not only be interesting, but might be highly serviceable in the future management of that department of the Government. Very respectfully. . WM. STICKNEY. Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1878. We have not the data at hand for a complete list,

but we have no doubt Mr. Secretary Stickney can get all the information he wants by applying to General Nelson A. Mtles, who has done as much Indian fighting in recent years as any man now in the Army, and who says that "most of the trouble with the Indians arises from the frauds practised on them." Doubtless Mr. Stickney knows whether or not the opportunias the subscribers desired and were ready to the treatment to the Indians are restricted to the stickney was furnished with the beginning of his list the other day when General Miles teld the readers of THE TRIBUNE that "the present system "-meaning the Indian Bureau system-" has had a trial of twelve years, and during that time we have had wars with the Modocs, Apaches, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux, Nez Percés, Bannacks, and other smaller difficulties; and, if continued, there will doubtless be more such wars." Mr. Stickney might also derive a good many valuable ideas on this subject from an interview with General Sherman, who recently told the Congressional Committee that, if the proposed transfer of the Indian management was made, in his judgment, " Indian wars would be very rare, if not entirely at an end on anything like a large scale."

Mr. Stickney is an uncommon smart Secretary, but writing letters to the newspapers does not seem to be his forte.

Christmas was not a Merry Christmas to old John Waldron, of Brooklyn-indeed, he had no Christmas at all, for he was found dead on the morning of that day, not in his squalid lodgings, but in Hamilton-ave., stretched stark on the sidewalk. The business of John Waldron was to beg, and beg he did to some purpose, only he could not eat the money which was given hon. Food and drink were to be had for it, but that involved parting with his precious pelf, and John preferred much to put it into the savings bank and go hungry. He may have had some dim notion of the possibility of living apon nothing, which must have grown dim indeed toward the last. In his way he was a capitalist. He had one thousand good gennine dollars salted down in the savings bank. How he must have doted upon them, since he would not part with a penny to save himself from starvation! Some people love money for this and some for that some for what it will bring; some for the importance which it gives them; but this poor wretch loved it simply as money pure and simple-about the strangest hallneination which can afflict the human soul. Cold, haif naked, hungry, this begger of Brooklyn, seventy years old, knew that the money was there in the bank, and so thought himself warm and clothed and fed, till Nature, never to be fooled, exposed the delusion, and brought these physiological experiments to an ignominious close The play is played out, to the great joy of John Waldron's brother-m-law, who inherits the dollars. Misers are usually estimated as fools, but it is plain enough that mere hoarding brings happiness, though it is such a limatic loy that all may well pray to be delivered from it.

There is a good deal to be said on the side of those who insist that suicide is not in itself a "cowardly " act, that it requires a considerable courage to put an end to one's own existence, But what may be called the petulant suicides are a stumbling-block in the way of part of the argument, at least. Such an one is spoken to runely by another member of his family and straightway goes and drowns himself: another is treated unfairly by his employer, and shoots himself, leaving a note for the newspapers, in which that detested monopolist is exposed to the world in all his hideousness; here was a case vesterday of a girl, committed to the House of Refuge four months ago, and well-behaved, apparently, until now, who hanged herself rather than cared the necessary gold by subscriptions to do her daily task of scrubbing. She was just at the age, too, when life ought to seem questionable taste, to put it mildly. This is the contest of 1868 ended to an overwhelm- But how fresh and innocent Mr. Smith came the unavoidable payment of interest, even within the walls of a 're- ner and w. w. Corcoran, tells this story: "Before the

formatory institution; but no. angry, and, apparently to spite somebody else, took her own life. Suicide is easy to these flippant ones, and it would seem that the leap from life need not be hard to my, if such petty spirits can take it with so little fear,

The refusal of the officers of the Imperters' and Traders' Bank to give the name of their messenger who lost a valuable package yesterday, shows a deficate consideration of an old and trusted employe's interests which deserves hearty recognition. It is a pity that it cannot be successful, however, in concealing the name for the man's sake; but in view of the natural activity of the police and of the reporters, concealment was out of the question. Nevertheless the good will displayed by the bank officers is calculated to promote loyalty and fidelity among their servants.

The present pedestrian match ought to be the last permitted to "professionals" in this city. In nine cases out of ten toe matches are simply swindling designs of gamblers to fileh "gate money" from a deceived public. They bring athletic sports int disrepute, and our amateur athletes who con tend in a spirit of true rivalry, under suspicion. It is to be hoped that no member of any reputable athletic club will again lend his name as umpire, permitted, through that bank, to deposit his timer, or otherwise to as bald a swindle on the pal-

POLITICAL NOTES.

Peri Smith thinks Tilden ought to run again. So does THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Rendricks begins to suspect that he has Keep it in mind that the Democratic record shows

a consistent and pertinacious opposition to resump-Smith virtually confesses that the eigher dis-

patches are genuine, and accurately translated. Carry the news to Tilden.

As Mr. Potter rolls toward New-Orleans he chuckles to himself: "Rid of that cipher barrel at last!" Suppose he should stumble over another one f

Coparcener Smith says Moses was "Generalissimo" in Florida, and Coparcener Coyle says he was a "d-d fool." Is there a conflict here, or is

Anderson is doing red-headed duty as City Editor on a Nevada newspaper, and if Mr. Potter wisnes for further testimony from him, somebody must pay a large mileage bill. Swearers are so plenty in New-Orleans, however, that he can be spared. A Democratic demand for Horatio Seymonr as

the party's candidate in 1880 comes from Connecti cut. This is not an original idea, but it seems to be a good one. Mr. Seymour's war record is calculated to make him popular with the Solid South, and safely unpopular with the Solid North. Mr. Tilden's sagacity as a resumption prophet has been defended at last. One of his organs declares

that he based his prediction of the failure of reamption on the ground that the naming of a particular day was a hindrance. "Time." says the organ, "bas abundantly vindicated the wisdom of his position," for if the day had not been fixed we would have had resumption in August last. In the language of the vulgar, this is a "ripper." A canvass of the Republican members of the Illinois Legislature has been made by The Springfield

Register on the question of the United States Senatorship. Thirty-one members declare their first choice to be Senator Oglesby, twenty-three named ex-Senator Logan, seven Governor Cullem, and six ex-Congressman Hawley; ninefern are given as unknown, and the rest of the 105 are distributed about among a half dozen candidates of little pro inence. The tussic is akely to be confined to pro inence. The tus Logan and Oglesby.

Senator Lamar remarked in the opening of his unfortunate reply to Blaine that if the latter would propose a scheme for the advancement of education in the South, every Democrat would hasten to support it. That is in the line of argument habitually adopted by Southern statesmen. They object to anything like interference, but they are heart and anything like interference, but they are heart and soul in favor of any scheme which tends to improve the South at the National expense. If the negro can be educated at the expense of the Government the South will consent to the improvement, but when the South undertakes to educate him with a club, there must be no interference.

The pushers of the Bayard movement are the hardest-working men in the Democratic party at present. They are "heaving" all along the line from Maine to Texas. They have two parts to their programme. First, they mean to convert the party to hard money by main strength, and, second, to nominate Bayard on a hard-money platform. This is a good deal of a job, and its progress will be watched with interest. When the West has been converted to sound money, and the nomination bas been consented to, then a third part will have to be added. It will be necessary to convince the North
of the wisdom of putting into the Presidential chair of the wisdom of patting into the Presidential chair at this critical time a man who is a Southerner by birth and education, and a thorough Southern sym-pathizer on all public questions. If the Solid South could elect a President of itself, Mr. Bayard would be a desirable candidate for the party to nominate.

Congressman Reed, of Maine, is one of the Republican members of the woe-begone Potter Committee, and he talks about a cipher hunt like a man who comprehends the subject in all of its ramifications. When a reporter of the Washington Post asked him what the committee had decided to do about the ciphers, he replied that the subject had not been mentioned in the committee. The Republican mem bers had been waiting for the Democrats to decide what to do. The jury was all empanelled and sworn, and is ready to determine the case impartially whenever they submit the evidence. As for the Republicans being afraid of an investigation, Mr. Reed said that was not so. "We've got no interest in it except to decide who of the Democratic leaders are guilty. We are not afraid of unpublished dis patches. If there are any, we want to see them, the Democrats don't decide to go ahead pretty so we will." fnat is THE TRIBUNE'S attitude. we will." fnat is THE TRIBUNE'S attitude. The Republicans are waiting to see if the Democrat-dare to touch the question. If they do not, and have sed as much sufficiently by their wriggling then it will be time enough for the Republicans to decide whether to continue the slaughter or not.

PERSONAL.

Senator Dawes managed his horse so bravely the other day when it ran away and overturned the aleigh, that though they were dragged some distance both he and his wife escaped without injury. Lord Beaconsfield is occasionally epigram-

Lords, " how long he thought the Conservative Government would lust ?" He answered quietly : " As long as it pleases Providence to space Mr. Gladstone to the Mr. Blaine, in the debate on his resolution last week, is described as fighting with fierce energy, 'It was grand to see him," says a female corre-pond

matic. He was asked after the recent division in the

ent. " with tense muscles and flushing eyes, spring to neet and ward each fresh attack and strike his sonorous The Queen of the Belgians has decided on presenting to the Belgian ladies who attended as a depstation at the celebration of the suver wedding a suita

de souvenir of the occasion. This will consist of a silver medallion bearing an excellent likeness of her Majesty on the obverse, the reverse bearing the inscription: Offert par la Reine, souveair du 22 Aout, 1878," surrounded by a garland of roses. General Simon Cameron is quoted by

The Lancaster Examiner as saying that in addition to his indonoted fitness he was led to the selection of Mr. Enyard Taylor as Charge d'Affaires in Russia because they had both started as printer boys, without friends or fortune, and both struggled for success against adverse circumstances, and that the selection then made verse circumstances, and that the had ever been a source of pleasure t

Prince Bismarck tells this odd story of redtapelsm in Russia : "One day I was walking with the Emperor of Russia in the Summer Garden of St. Petersburg, when, coming upon a sentinel in the centre of a lawn, I took the liberty of inquiring why the man was placed there. The Emperor did not know. The adju-tant did not know. The sentinel did not know, except that he had been ordered there. The adjutant was then dispatched to ask the officer of the watch, whose reply talised with the sentinel's-' Ordered.' Curiosity awakened, military records were searched without yielding was rected out who remembered hearing his father re-tate that the Empress Catherine II., on hundred years ago, had found a snowlrop on that particular spot, and given orders to protect if from being plucked. No other device could be thought of than guarding it by a senti-nel. The order once issued was left in force for a cen-tury." any satisfactory solution. At last an old serving man

Colonel Forney, speaking of Charles Sum-